THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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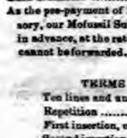

MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH'S Frigate built Ship GLORIANA, T.G. VAILE, Commander, will sail on the 25th November next; has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

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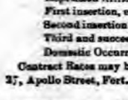
To sail about the end of February next.



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For further particulars apply to
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Bombay, 1st November 1862.

FOR LONDON.

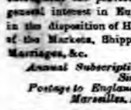
To sail in January.

THE fine new Teak Frigate-built Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, 1045 Tons Register, Commanded by H. MORRIS, late of the *Eastern Monarch* and *Earl of Balcarras*. Has first class accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail on 10th January 1863, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducements offer.



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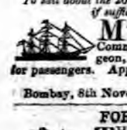
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 20th December. Will call on the Coast if sufficient inducements offer.



MESSRS. T. & W. Smith's Fine Ship GOSFORTH, ALEXANDER SHAW, Commander, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain SHAW, or to
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

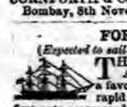
THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. BROAD, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail about the middle of December.

For Passage, apply to Captain BROAD, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Expected to sail about the middle of next month.)



THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1160 Tons Register, a favorite ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For rate of Freight or passage apply to Captain BROWN on board, or to
COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 7th 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, on the 28th November, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at RUTNAGHERRY.—Kesshoo Gunnesh.
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For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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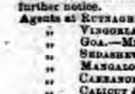
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S JOHNSTON CASTLE, to Kurrachee, on TUESDAY the 18th instant. For Freight and Passage, apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., (Limited.)

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer SCINDIAN, to the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M., most positively.

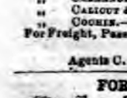
For Freight, Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay S. N. Co.'s Office, 6th November 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(If sufficient inducement offers to Persian Gulf)



THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer PIONEER, as above on THURSDAY, the 20th November, at 11 A.M. positively.

For Freight Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 6th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 11th Nov., 1862.

Wanted.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Wanted two Gigs Four-oared English-built, about 20 feet long with Masts, Sails, Oars and Anchors complete of Light Draft. Apply at the Storekeeper's Office, Tardeo.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Belgravia*, from Aden, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after leaving the ship's deck.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Agents for the owners and Captain of the Ship.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *City of Carlisle*, Captain N. PENTREATH from London, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain N. PENTREATH will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1862.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. MCCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clare & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE in the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, China Depository at Bombay, ceased from the 24th October last by mutual consent, all debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE.
પા૦ નશરવાનજ ફરામજ દોધી.
PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.
પા૦ પેશતનજ કાવશજ ખરાડ.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

With reference to the above Notice, the Firm will be now carried on in the name of PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS, the remaining partner of the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, and he begs to solicit a continuation of those favors which were so liberally accorded to their old Established Firm, and to assure the Public in general, and their customers in particular, that it shall always be their study by care and strict attention in the execution of such orders and commissions as they may be favored with to merit approbation.

પા૦ પેશતનજ કાવશજ ખરાડ.
PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—AN OFFICE in Apollo Street. Apply to SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA, Esq., Forbes Street.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, Second and Third Stories, separately or conjointly. Also Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 9th October 1862.

TO LET.—A fine, Spacious, and Airy HOUSE, in the Fort, with Two stories suitable for a Merchant or any other office, with one Godown to hold two Thousand Packages, and other 3 Godowns, each Godown will hold 400 Packages, and 1 Godown will hold 250 Packages. If any body requires them, they can have them separately, and a large open space. Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

TO LET.—FROM THE 1ST DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTONJEE'S Sons, Apollo Street, Fort.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ¾ to 2 inches diameter.
"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bib Cocks from ¾ to 1¼ inch diameter.
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Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

BRITISH HOTEL,

CIRCUMSTANCES compelling the breaking up of the British Hotel in the Fort, Notice is hereby given to the Public that the whole Property of the Establishment, consisting of Household Furniture, Crockery, Plate, Plated Wares, Linen, &c. &c. will be sold by Public Auction on the 19th instant at the premises The Proprietors are, however, prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the whole Establishment from any party desirous of continuing the same, provided such offers be made by the 15th, four days before the date of the Auction Sale.

The Proprietors take this opportunity of requesting, all parties having claims against or being indebted to them, to prefer their claims or discharge their debts before the date of the Auction Sale.

Bombay, 5th November 1862.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—The PROPERTY of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency—

One roomy four-seated Carriage, with German Shutters for the Monsoon, late the property of Sir Henry Somerset	Rs. 700
One Brougham in good order suitable for one or two Horses	200
One very fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse, 6 years old, together with Harness and Buggy	600
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Apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

Books, &c. for Sale.

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THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information on Indian subjects, and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

Agent in *London*, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C., *Paris*, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.

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THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort

THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, M.A. 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

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A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Giovianni*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
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No. 1, Church Gate Street.

INFANT-REARING.—MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflamation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion is that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£444,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. ,,
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. ,,
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. ,,
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. ,,
Sight	at 2s.	0¾d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one year, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 10th, 1861. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, on demand		
On Scotland do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £ 11 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe via Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 1 month's sight	2s. 0¾d.	,,
On demand	2s.	
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Flossting, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	2s. ¾d.	,,
,, On demand	2s. 0d.	,,
On Scotland do.	2s. 0d.	,,
On Ireland do.	2s. 0d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

*No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Nov. 17	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Captain and Mrs. Barton; Moonee Ally Akbar, and 191 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Phitpine*, for Damaun.
Ship *Helen Douglas*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER 1862.
For London.

Wings of the Wind.—2 cases Oilmanstores, W. Nicol and Co.; 3 cases Suadries Jamsetjee Dorabjee; 1,546 pieces E. Teeth, 36 cwt. 5 lbs., Bhimjee Pursotum; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 3 cases Sandlewood Oil, 2054 lbs., Kessowdass Gocouldass and Co.; 53 packages Aloes Secotra, 47 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. Ebram Ramjee.

Gloriana.—1 case Writing Desk, Treacher and Co.; 92 bales Sena Leaves, 330 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Birkby.—14 cases Ganza, 13 mounds and 36½ seers, Fernandiee.

Edmond Kaye.—90 bales Coiryarn, 225 cwt., Jairam Visram; 300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Keesowjee Dhurumsy; 110 bales Coir Yarn, 275 cwt., Jairam Visram: 145 pieces and 6 packages E. Teeth, 10 cwt, 3 qrs. 17 lbs., Bowanjee Vuliybhoy; 220 bags Linseed. 330 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pragjee Damodar; 58 bales Cotton, 230 cwt., Dyall Nunjee.

Queen of the West.—104 packages Cloves, 128 cwt. 3 qrs 24 lbs. Culliandass Pittamber; 1 box Sandlewood, Diram Hunter and Co.

Peerless.—160 bundles Country Galls, 75 cwt., Kessowdass Gocaldass; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. Bell and Co.

Inkerman.—255 bales Cotton, 758 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

War Cloud.—500 bales Cotton, 177 cwt., John Tanner and Co., 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pestonjee Banajee and Co., 54 bales Wool, 102 cwt., Venayeck and Furreed; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 3 bales Wool, 9 cwt., Munoherjee Cowajee Lungra; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Khutow Sewjee and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 200 cwt., Mungeth Paudoorung; 200 bales Cotton, 723 cwt. Coupland and Co.

Glen Monarch.—121 bales Cotton, 423½ cwt., Champay Sewjee; 350 bales Cotton, 1,125 cwt., Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 201 bales Cotton, 703½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonay.

Sydney Eggers.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosmon; 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Husraz Curumsy.

James Smith.—70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 400 packages Wet Dates 464½ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Ellen Bates.—300 bags Rapeseed, 450 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.

Flower of the Forest.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Nenay Damjee.

Labrador.—400 bags Surseeseed, 600 cwt., Kessowjee Dhurumsy.

Talavera.—51 casks Cocoanuts Oil, 280 cwt., 1 qrs. 18 lbs., Cowasjee Eduljee.

Ino.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass.

Hellen Douglas.—400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund.

Lancastrian.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass; 250 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nunsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Woomersy Veljee and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 176 cwt., Dheeruzram Purushram; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ru-tomjee Jamsetjee and Co; 400 bundles Linseed, 200 cwt., Damjee Pursotum.

Howden.—245 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha.

James Livesey.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Aspall Mooljee.

Admiral Lyons.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

For Havre.

Victoria.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

For Calcutta.

Louisa.—130 Bottles Rosewater Mirza Hosen; 3 bales E. Piece Goods, 90 pieces, Goolabroy Balmukun 2 packags colored Piece Goods, 322 pieces, Sewlall Rambuv.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Nov. 7th, announced the arrival of the Ship *Schah Jehan*, (particulars not received).

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Hughes, Captain T. E. Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Ker, Captain T. D., 6th Regt. N.I., on duty, from North Canara.
Wauchope, Captain, 24th Regt. N.I., from Belgaum. Wray, Major J., Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 17.

Elder, Lieut., 6th Regt. N. I., to join, to Dhoolia.
Barton, Captain L. C., Staff Corps, to join, to Baroda.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.
Bombay, Monday, 17th November 1862.

The 33rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 15th Nov. 1862.

Consequent on the death of General G. B. Brooks the following posting of a Field Officer is ordered:—

Colonel Sir Charles Stuart, K.C.B., unattached to the 20th Regt. N.I.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated the 26th October 1862.—By Major Green, C.B., Commanding Frontier Field Force appointing Lieut. Forbes, Adjutant 1st Regt. Scinde Horse to act as 2nd in Command 2nd Regt. pending the arrival of Major Smith or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:

HINDOOSTANEE.—*(Staff Test.)*

Lieut. J. Galloway, 13th Regt. N.I.
Captain A. W. MacNaugten, 2nd Cavalry A. D. C., to Major General Smith, C.B.
Captain J. J. Combe, 18th Regt. N.I., Superintendent of Bazars and Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum.
Lieut. A. T. Reid, 10th Regt. N.I.
Lieut. C. R. Blair, 2nd Gr. Regt. N.I.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 13th Nov. 1862:—

Captain A. Davidson, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. A. R. Seton, Royal Engineers.
Surgeon W. R. Coles, Medical Establishment. Government has been pleased to permit Deputy Assistant Commissary M. McNelly, of the Public Works Department to retire fr om the service on the pension £74 2s. 9¾d. per annum payable in India.

Erratum—In G. O. C. No. 1102 of the 7th November 1862 *for* "paragraph 3 *read* paragraph 9" order books to be corrected accordingly.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

3rd Regt. N. I.—Captain W. A. Neale, from 12th November 1862 to 12th May 1863, on private affairs within Presidency limits.
16th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. R. Goode, from 1st November to 1st December 1862, to proceed to Goga, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 8.)

The Hon'ble H. T. Raikes, Judge of the High Court of Fort William in Bengal, resumed charge of his duties on the 30th ultimo.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Police of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Captain H. C. Menzies, 31st Madras Light Infantry, to be Superintendent of Police in East Berar.

Captain Menzies assumed charge of his office on the 12th ultimo.

Mr. Johnston is appointed to be British Agent at Bussorah, vice Mr. Richard Rogers, deceased.

In virtue of the powers conferred on the Governor General in Council by Treaty with His Highness the Nizam, His Excellency in Council is pleased to sanction the introduction of Act X. of 1862 into the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from the 1st of June last.

The admission to the Bengal Staff Corps of Captain and Brevet Major C. J. S. Gough, V.C., of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, announced in Government General Order No. 959 of the 21st October 1862, is hereby cancelled.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders of the following Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India No. 355 of the 30th September 1862, and of the Order issued by the Horse Guard therein referred to:—

MILITARY.
No. 355.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—1. I transmit herewith two copies of a General Order issued by the Horse Guards on the 2nd June last, No. 310, extending to the Troops composing the Detachment left by the late Sir H. Havelock in the Alumbagh on the 25th September 1857, together with those that subsequently entered it and remained there until the relief by Lord Clyde on the 18th November 1857, the boon of reckoning an additional year's service towards pay and pension.

2. This indulgence is to be shared in by whatever Forces of the Indian Army may have formed part of the Detachments in question.—I have, &c.,

C. WOOD.

India Office, London, 30th September 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, S. W., *The 2nd June* 1862.
Additional service,
Lucknow,
1—(1862.)

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, who comprised the Garrison of Lucknow in 1857, the permission to reckon an additional year's service towards pay and pension, and having been pleased to extend this boon to the Force which entered that place under the late Sir Henry Havelock in September of that year, is now further pleased to direct that the Troops composing the Detachment left by that Officer in the Alumbagh on the 25th of September, together with those that subsequently entered it and remained there until the relief by Lord Clyde on the 18th of November 1857, shall also participate in the above advantages.

The additional year's service in all such cases is allowed to reckon towards the qualifications for "Medal and Gratuity."

This grant is to be entered at once in the record of service of all those who are entitled to its advantages.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Genera Commanding-in-Chief,

JAMES YORKE SCARLETT,
Adjutant General.

The following Promotions and Alteration of Rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon John Charles Collins, to be Surgeon from 7th August 1862, vice Inspector General of Hospitals C. McKinnon, M.D. and C.B., retired.

Assistant Surgeon George Richard Pemberton, M.D., to be Surgeon from 17th August 1862, vice Surgeon Major T. A. Wethered, retired.

Assistant Surgeon John Campbell Bow, M.D., to be Surgeon from 25th August 1862, vice Surgeon Major S. R. Batson, retired.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Medical Department.

Surgeon Robert Kemp Buckell, to rank from 19th May 1862, vice Surgeon W. Delpratt, resigned.

It is hereby notified that the appointment of Lieut. Colonel H. L. L. Thuillier to the offices of Surveyor General of India and Superintendent, Revenue Surveys, and of Major J. T. Walker to that of Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, notified in Government General Order No. 204 of the 8th March 1861, are confirmed under the authority of Her Majesty's Government.

The office of Deputy Surveyor General will be considered to have been abolished from the 12th March 1861.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 17th November 1862.

The Officers below named are appointed a Committee to assemble at the Assistant Superintendent's Office on Wednesday the 19th instant at 11 A.M. for the purpose of examining Mr. Warner, Midshipman, touching his fitness to serve as Lieut. on board any of H. M.'s vessels I. N.

Commander Balfour, Commander Worsley and Lieut. Child.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CONTRADICTION.

SIR,—We shall feel obliged by your doing us the favor of giving immediate insertion to this contradiction of two statements made in the Freight Report of the last *Bombay Saturday Review*, viz. those to the effect that the *Bencoolen* was heavily laden when she left Liverpool, and that the best of the ships of which we are the principal owners cannot there be insured upon under 75s. per cent.

The *Bencoolen* (which had just undergone extensive and costly repairs, including two new iron lower masts and rudder) was in very fine trim when she left Liverpool, as our advices thence, and copy of her manifest in our possession abundantly testify; while, although it be true that we are instructed to charge 75s. per cent to applicants to ourselves here for insurance, yet on "Bates's ships" Insurance can be obtained in Liverpool at considerably under 75s. per cent, and lower rates than on most ships afloat.—We are, Sir your obedient servants,

P.P. Edward Bates and Co.
P. ADAMS.

Bombay, 17th November 1862.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE——

At St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, on the 15th November, by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A., Peter Sturrock, Esq., C.E. of Bunkheriee, Hooshungabad, Central Provinces, to Jane, second daughter of the Rev. J. Cowan, of Brockhouse near Edinburgh, Scotland.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS——

At Chicacole, on the 2nd November, the wife of Mr. K. Powell, of a daughter.

At Mattapollium, on the 31st October, the wife of Staff Serjeant G. Rowley, Army Commissariat, of a son.

DEATH——

At Bellary, on the 7th November, Samuel, aged 29 days, infant son, and on the 8th November, Elizabeth, aged 34 years and 8 months, wife of Garrison Hospital Serjeant H. Ferrier.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 27th November, at 5 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 6 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

Weight under ½ ounce	*Via Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 0	*Via Southampton.* .....
,, ½ ,, ... ,,	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,, ... ,,	0 14 0	.....
,, 1 ,, ... ,,	1 0 0	0 8 0
2 ,, ... ,,	2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of the departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M. up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *viâ* Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

CALENDAR——NOVEMBER 1862.

New Moon .....Friday 21d. 11h. 5.7m. P.M.
First Qr. .....Friday 28d. 2h. 55.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun. Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	18	St. Luke.	6 10	5 20	7 59	8 29	Date 11th Nov. Time—8h. 0m. 13s.
Wed.	19		6 11	5 20	8 57	9 16	
Thur.	20	Edmond, K. and M.	6 12	5 20	9 23	9 43	
Fri.	21		6 12	5 20	10 09	10 33	
Sat.	22	St Cecilia, V. and M.	6 13	5 20	10 58	11 21	
Sun.	23	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	6 13	5 20	11 44—	7	
Mon.	24	St. Catherine, V.	6 14	5 20	—30	1 53	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 18th—Cortez sailed for Mexico, 1518.—Broach taken by storm, 1772.
Wednesday 19th.—"The Man with the Iron Mask" died, 1703.—Junction of the Severn and Thames commenced, 1789.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.
Thursday 20th.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.—Presbyterianism began in England, 1572.
Friday 21st.—Lord Hawke's Victory, 1759.—Berlin Decree issued by Buonaparte, 1806.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
Saturday 22nd.—Jamaica Railway opened, 1845.—Repulse at Ramnuggur, 1848.
Sunday 23rd.—The *Surat* steamer foundered between Bombay and Kurrachee, 120 lives lost, 1851.
Monday 24th.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 17th November 1862.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

In re Gunna Khooshall.

Dr. Reid appeared for an opposing creditor.

The case of this insolvent was postponed at the last Court day for a precise enquiry into the outstanding debts of the firm of Marwarree petty dealers to which he belonged. Dr. Reid repeated the objections which were apparent on the face of the schedule, viz. that it was drawn up in a careless manner, and that the whole of the liabilities consisted of two judgments obtained against insolvent by the opposing creditor in the Small Cause Court. The whole of the schedule was fraudulent, and got up with the view to get rid of those liabilities. The outstanding debts due to the firm of insolvent and his brother amounted to Rs. 1,500 advanced chiefly on promissory notes, while the liabilities amounted to Rs. 525, being sums borrowed on pledge of ornaments.

After a lengthened examintion of the person, who enquired into the state of insolvent's accounts, and a close cross-examination of this insolvent by Dr. Reid, the hon'ble Commissioner told the insolvent that the whole of his schedule was a mere attempt to get rid of the liabilities against him, and that he was not at all satisfied with the account he had given of his transactions. His petition was therefore dismissed.

Ambajee Wanajee and two others.

The insolvents were opposed by Tejpall Khetsey. The case had been adjourned by order of the Hon'ble Commissioner, who wished to be satisfied about an alleged mortgage to the insolvent's brother.. The Official Assignee to whom the matter gas referred for enquiry, now reported that the mortgage was a *bona fide* transaction. That being so, the Hon'ble Commissioner was of opinion that the insolvent was entitled to his discharge.

In re Sorabjee Nusserwanjee.

The petitioner asked to be allowed to withdraw his petition.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said he understood that the official Assignee was put to a great deal of trouble in guarding the insolvent's assets for a long time, and though he was not now entitled to the 5 per cent commission which he might have become entitled to had the case proceeded, His Lordship should certainly make it a condition that either the insolvent or his trustees should make to the Official Assignee a reasonable compensation for his trouble.

Insolvent.—I shall recommend my trustees to make a compensation.

The Hon'ble Commissioner adjourned the matter until the next Court day to give time to the trustees to communicate with the Official Assignee.

In the course of the day, some other ordinary business was disposed of.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—17TH NOV.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Ruggonath Wooda and others, vs. *Dadabhoy Jamasjee*

Dr. Reid appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for the defendant.

This was an inter-pleader action instituted by the present plaintiffs to recover gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 500, attached under a writ of *fi fa*, issued by the defendant on a verdict they had obtained against Wooda Pitta, Veera Pitta, and Fulla Pitta for Rs. 491-18-8 on the 12th day of August last, when the case was tried by His Honor the first Judge.

The present case occupied the Court for two days. There was a great deal of evidence brought forward on both sides, but the facts of the case are contained in the following judgment :—

His Honor in giving jugdment said,—This was an interpleader action brought to try the right to certain gold and silver ornaments which have been seized under a writ of execution issued on a judgment of this Court. The execution debtors, the defendants in the orignal action, are Wooda Pitta, Veera Pitta and Fulla Pitta, Marwarree money lenders, who appear to have carried on an extensive business as pawnbrokers. The two claimants, the plaintiffs in this action, are the sons of the first, and nephews of the other two execution debtors. The ornaments which have been seized are not the *absolute* property of either the execution debtors, or the claimants, but have been deposited as pawns or pledges to secure money which have been advanced to or on them ; and the question which I have to decide is whether the money so advanced, belongs to the execution debtors, or to the claimant. After considering the evidence, I have come to the conclusion that it belongs to the former, and not to the latter. Ruggoonath Woods, the only one of the two plaintiffs who appeared before the Court, states in his evidence that he is now about 20 years of age, that his brother, the plaintiff is about three years younger, that he came to Bombay about four years ago, and entered his uncles' service as a cook, on a salary of one rupee a month, which in January last was increased four rupees ; that towards the close of that year his uncles firm being in pecuniary difficulties, it was arranged, in the month of Kartick 1918, between Veera Pitta the only partner then in Bombay, and the plaintiff, that the shop and business should be transferred to the latter and his brother on the following terms. That outstanding debts due to the firm to the amount of Rs. 5,741 (nearly the whole of which were amply secured by pledges) and shop furniture of the value of Rs. 62 should be assigned to them, and that in consideration of this assignment, they should undertake to pay debts due by the firm amounting to Rs. 4,624, and allow the uncle to take from the cash then in the shop, a sum of Rs. 55. That in pursuance of this arrangement an inventory of the debts and credits so assigned was prepared, and an agreement drawn up and signed by the uncle Veera Pitta. The plaintiff further states that since Kartick 1918, he has been carrying on the business in his own name and on his own account ; but with *no other capital* than that which was assigned to him by his uncle, and that his uncle has had no interest in the shop since. This evidence is corroborated by that of his brother Fulla, who adds that *the good debts* due to the firm were assigned, and that at the time of the assignment, the firm owed about Rs. 4,000 over and above the debts which the plaintiffs undertook to pay ; nearly Rs. 3,000 of which were due to the present defendants, the execution creditors, alone. Before proceeding further, I would here observe that the two exhibits A and B appear to me to bear strong internal evidence of having been recently and hastily got up, for the purpose of defeating this very execution. It is a singular coincidence, to say the least, that although several articles of shop furniture, of the value of Rs. 62 in all, were made over as the only article of furniture which is particularized in the inventory, is the *one* which has been *seized*, viz. a small copper casket, nor can I understand on what system of accounts, the plaintiffs are *credited*, instead of being *debited*, with the value of the stock made over to them. Again, the agreement B. is not stamped, and although no objection on this ground was made to its admission, at the time it was put in, yet when I have to look into the *bona fides* of the transaction, and to decide what weight is to be attached to this document, I cannot exclude this circumstance from my consideration. If the document had been executed at the time it purports to be dated, I think the parties would have taken the precaution of having it prepared on stamped paper, which would have borne the vendor's endorsement of the date of sale, and thus have corroborated their case, and that the absence of the stamp affords very strong reason for suspecting its genuineness. But be this as it may, assuming that the agreement was signed in Kartick 1918, I am of opinion that the entire transaction is fraudulent and void. Here is an insolvent trader, for no consideration whatsoever, making over to his nephew and cook, the whole of his assets, which ought to have been available for distribution amongst all his creditors, for the purpose of satisfying the claims of some of them only. It is alleged that since the agreement the business has been carried on in the name of Ruggonath Wooda, that may be, but that I regard as part of the scheme which the parties had devised with the view of defrauding the creditors. That the real manager of the shop and business is Veera Pitta is abundantly clear from the evidence of Burjorjee Merwanjee and Rustomjee Cursetjee : the former was one of the creditors of the firm at the time and date of the assignment ; at that time his claim was Rs. 2,000 and although the heading of the entry in his account book, which was previously in the name of Veera Pitta, was by his desire, changed to that of Ruggonath Wooda, he swears that the several payments amounting to Rs. 1,700 which were made to him on account during the past year, were made by the former and not by the latter. The evidence of Rustumjee Cursetjee is still more important, he states that before the month of June last, he knew neither Veera Pitta nor Ruggonath Wooda, that from June to September he has lent to Veera Pitta the sum of Rs. 1,200, on the pledge of ornaments, and has obtained receipts signed by him *in his own name*, that on several occasions some of the ornaments which were pledged with him, were given up by him, and others substituted for them ; that on some of these occasion the ornaments were brought to him by Veera Pitta, and on others by Ruggonath Wooda, that he always looked upon the latter as the servant of the former, and that he was told by Veera Pitta that he carried on business in the shop in which this execution was levied. Veera Pitta admits that he did borrow money from Rustomjee Cursetjee in his own name, but he has endeavoured to explain this fact by stating that it was at the request, and for Ruggonath Wooda, who he says was not known to, and had no credit with Rustomjee ; but as Veera Pitta himself was just as much a stranger to Rustomjee, and the latter had ample security for his money, and would have lent as readily to the one, as he did to the other, this explanation is entirely unsatisfactory. For the reasons which I have given the conclusion at which I have arrived is that this is a colorable assignment, that it was concocted for the purpose of defeating and defrauding the other creditors, the principal of whom is the defendant ; that the business has been carried on in the name of Ruggonath Wooda, but in fact by Veera Pitta also is the party really interested in it ; and that it was his money which was advanced when these ornaments were pledged. I therefore disallow the claim, and give a verdict for the defendant.

A man who had been terribly teased for years by a virago of a wife, when she died, had the following inscription engraved upon the headstone for her grave :—

"Here lies my wife, and here she lies,
Here she lies we hope she does."

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

THE Telegraph Department, the Municipal Commissioners, and the Calcutta drains, are the three great public nuisances of Calcutta ; we find some difficulty in the classification of them as to which claims precedence, over the other but bad as the first is, the smells of the last are in themselves so *rank* that they assert their own precedence. We insert elsewhere a letter from "Interruption" regarding the Telegraph Department again. Our correspondents under this head are now so numerous that we could almost turn either to the Commissioners or the drains for relief. We must, however, warn correspondents that personalities, more particularly when in the shape of abuse, cannot be admitted, even when against the Head of the Telegraph Office. Colonel Douglas may or may not be the only bar to a better working of what might and should be a most useful, department ; and most fervently do we trust that the occasion of the Prince of Wales coming of age will be taken advantage of, and that this gentleman will be gazetted a General or anything else provided he be removed from the office he now holds. We believe when on active service, in command of a Regiment of the Line, Colonel Douglas was well spoken of ; we devoutly wish he had stuck to that line instead of taking charge of others which no drilling seems to discipline.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 8.

THE facilities offered to the public for making remittances to all parts of India by the "Money Order system," lately introduced by the Government, has already been largely availed of, and as soon as its introduction becomes more widely known it will no doubt be universally adopted. Orders can be obtained without any delay at the Treasury, and are payable at any Station in Lower Bengal. In the course of a few months, remitting money by post will be entirely superseded, and the far more certain and secure method of obtaining a "money order" will be adopted. The public are indebted to Mr. Sandeman, the Civil Paymaster, for this welcome boon.—*Id.*

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE long-delared meeting in behalf of the sufferers in the English Cotton Districts was held this last evening in the Town Hall, when the admirable arrangements for its conduct reflected the highest credit upon the Executive Committee, and the crowded assemblage proved how widely the urgency of the occasion was felt among all classes. At nine o'clock every section of the community, European and native, was fully represented in the crowded Hall, and a few minutes after that hour His Excellency the Viceroy arrived and took his chair upon the platform, surrounded by leading members of his Government, as well as of the professional and general non-official community, including several native gentlemen. The interest of the meeting was heightened by the presence of a large number of ladies. The Sheriff of Calcutta having read the requisition convening the meeting.

His Excellency the Viceroy, who was received with loud applause, said :—The circumstances which have brought us together this evening are painfully present to the minds of all of us who are here assembled ; so much so, indeed, as to render it unnecessary for me to occupy your attention at any length, or in fact to do more than remind you of the purpose for which we have met. (Applause.) I am sure also that were it necessary to offer any matters of detail in order to stimulate your zeal in the cause, the gentlemen who will follow me would relieve me of all difficulty. When indeed, I look round me and see the distinguished personages who surround me on this platform, and whose support I may rely on in discharging the duty of your Chairman ; when among these I recognise statesmen who have already rendered great services to India, and those who give promise of a future career which will entitle them to a nation's gratitude. I feel still more how much lighter my task will be. (Hear, hear.) I gather also the same confidence from seeing round me a class of gentlemen, independent so far as regards the conduct of any public offices but who have gained an honorable name in commercial pursuits. (Hear, hear.) I recognise them as the representatives of a class who are endeavouring to apply in India that capital, enterprise, and energy, which is the characteristic of the British character. (Hear, hear.) I see others again who have gained distinction by labours which have involved a life-long struggle against ignorance and the vice and crimes that arise from ignorance, men who labour with a zeal that never flags, and who speak with an eloquence never known to fail, and who cannot fail to find that in the future their efforts will have borne fruit. (Hear, hear.) Thus surrounded, I feel that the task which has devolved upon me as your Chairman is but a light one ; but nevertheless, I trust that I may be permitted to say at the outset, and I speak merely for myself, that this is to me a source of sincere gratification to preside at such a meeting as this, and to find that, notwithstanding the occurrences of a few years ago that the object we have in view is supported as it is to-night by all classes and conditions of our fellow-subjects. (Hear, hear.) I cannot avoid saying that in this matter a debt of gratitude is due to the Chamber of Commerce and my excellent friend Mr. Bullen, for the preliminary efforts they have made by collecting subscriptions to relieve our famishing countrymen. At the same time I feel happy in having this opportunity of expressing the sense I entertain of the interest and sympathy which has been exhibited in this cause by native gentlemen. (Hear.) Several chiefs have given most handsome subscriptions, and only quite recently I have received information to the effect that Sirmant-Governor of the Punjaub that he has remitted to the Lord Mayor of London Rs. 20,000 subscribed by the chiefs of Puttiala, Jheend, and Nubha. It is well that we should be thus reminded that whatever differences there may be between individuals or between races, it is shown on this occasion that we are all united in one, common bond—that of aiding, suffering, and misfortune. (Hear, hear.) It is a remarkable fact, and an instructive one, that our own language in the very expression "humanity" which in its first meaning includes the whole family of mankind, in its second meaning implies that bond which brings together all races and classes of the great family, and that expression is signified of British feeling. (Hear, hear). Who can have forgotten the conduct of the British public during the famine which occurred in the North-West Provinces only two years ago ? A large district of India was subjected to a frightful scourge, and when fellow-creatures were in distress, how did the British nation come forward ? (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to revise or to dwell upon the painful considerations which has rendered it necessary to take steps on behalf of our famishing countrymen in Lancashire ; but I think that I have a right to remind you of the charity exercised at home when distress prevailed in this country. There had been occurrences upon which I will not dwell, but this I may say, that I do not think that it would be too much to assume that relief was received from England from many persons who themselves had been rendered mourners by losses sustained through the passions which were rampant in the evil times to which I have alluded, and I believe much has been given to relieve the sufferers in the North-West by Englishmen who themselves had suffered from occurrences comparatively recent, but who felt that their mite put into the treasury of God would at some time or another bear abundant interest. (Loud applause.) I go further, and I say that in my opinion the operatives in Lancashire have claim upon us founded upon special grounds. Whether we look to the cause of the calamity which has befallen them or to the heroism with which it has been endured, we must admit that it is a calamity almost without a parrellel in the annals of human suffering. It has not been a calamity attributable to any one of those mysterious and overwhelming dispensations of Providence which generally follow imprudence or want of foresight. This calamity has been brought about by causes and by deeds over which the sufferers could have exercised no control, and against which no foresight could have provided. I myself know America well. I have spent there some of the best years of my life, and have received much kindness there ; and interested in the welfare of the people of that country, as I naturally must be, I cannot but feel regret when I compare its present condition to former one. When I see that in a country which was formerly one of the highest appanages of the British Crown, that now the black flag is to be raised, and to float over its once-peaceful fields and happy homesteads. I cannot refrain from deeply regretting that such should be the case. (Hear, hear.) The spectacle, however, which we have more especially to contemplate to-night, if a sad one, is an instructive one. From it we cannot fail to draw the lesson that conciliation, mutual support, and forbearance, or even at times compromise, constitute the pivot upon which human affairs turn. There is something inexpressibly sad and heart-rending in the consideration that in England there are at present thousands of hard-working, frugal labourers, persons who have been in the habit of laying by year after year something to support themselves should the evil day arrive, or who have saved small sums to purchase some cheap and modest ornaments to add to the comfort of their homes, and that they are now compelled gradually to part with everything. First with the ornaments I have mentioned, then with their little savings, and finally by becoming stipendiaries, to part with that jewel of great price, perhaps the most precious in their casket, and the one most reluctantly parted with by an Englishman—I mean the sense of self-reliance and honest independence. (Loud applause.) There is one thing which this event teaches us which I think should be borne in mind by every employer of labour. We are taught from the conduct of these suffering fellow-citizens that now above all times, all endeavour should be steadily directed towards the improvement and amelioration of the condition of the operative classes. During the last four years great efforts have been made in that direction. Education has been earnestly promoted ; laws against combination have been withdrawn. Those laws which have removed the restrictions upon the importation of cheap food, changes founded upon the soundest principles of political economy, have been introduced, but more still has to be done. And when we add the consideration that on the other hand restrictions have been placed on capital by such enactments as the factory Acts, I think we have opened up a very interesting line of thought. There is another consideration which I think ought to weigh with us in India, and which I think would strengthen this appeal in behalf of these suffering and deserving classes, and about which I should like to say a few words, if your patience is not exhausted. (Loud cries of hear, hear, and cheers.) It has been said that this calamity in England is India's opportunity. Now, I am not going to ask whether or not India, in this crisis has done all that she ought to have done, nor am I going to discuss the question. This, however, I will say that the Government of India strongly feel that it is their bounden duty to do everything that they can do which can in any way enable India to take advantage of any opportunity which may be afforded her. It has been suggested, in reference to the occasion of our meeting to-night, that a surplus which remains of the fund subscribed at home, should be now applied to relieve home distress. I have no hesitation in making this declaration most emphatically that our principles —principles, I believe of true political economy, and which should regulate the conduct of statesmen —do not lead us to the conclusion that we can ourselves apply that fund. I do not deprecate discussion. On the contrary, I wish it, and I am grateful to those persons, whether they be public writers or others, who by applying their reasoning faculties add to the general stock of knowledge on this important subject. I think that as a general rule, and having regard to the interest of truth, discussion as a means of influencing opinion is the only true appeal to reason as distinguished from feelings. At the same time discussion should be conducted with calm coolness ; but let me not be misunderstood. If public writers think that they cannot argue with eloquence without showing feeling, for God's sake let them give utterance to their opinions. It would be much better than to deprive us of the spark which concussion with flint may kindle, and which may give rise to illumination, from which we may all gather light, (hear, hear and laughter.) I would myself rather swallow a whole bushel of chaff than lose the precious grains of truth which may be somewhere or another scattered in it. (Cheers and laughter.) To return, however, to the question of remitting to England the surplus of the fund raised for the relief of the sufferers during the famine of 1860. That was a proposal which met with the frankest and most perfect consideration of the Government of India, and in reference to it, I frankly say that the suggestion was a much easier one to make than to be adopted by the Government of India. At the time when that surplus remained it was not impossible that another crisis might occur in which it would prove of great services for the relief of sufferers who might have been considered entitled to aid from it. I am always myself desirous of being perfectly frank, and I take upon myself the responsibility of saying for myself that I did not think that under the circumstances we were justified in so applying that fund. Circumstances, however, have since materially changed, and I have only this day received a communication from Bombay informing me that, thanks to the gracious intervention of Providence, the apprehended drought has not occurred, and there is little probability of any assistance being required from that fund. Under these circumstances we have thought it right to inform the Lord Mayor of London that when the exact amount of the surplus is calculated, he will be at liberty to apply it in any way he thinks will meet the views of English subscribers, and if he draw upon us for our suffering fellow-countrymen in Lancashire, we will honor the draft.

His Lordship resumed his seat amidst loud and protracted cheering.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta moved and J. H. Fergusson, Esq. seconded the first resolution, was as follows :—

"That this meeting, deeply sympathising with the population of the manufacturing districts in the distress which has overtaken them through the interruption of the usual supply of raw-cotton from America ; and recognising the duty of all fellow-subjects of these suffering people to contribute towards the relief of their distress, resolves that a public subscription be opened for that purpose, and that the funds as collected be remitted for distribution to the Lord Mayor of London."

Mr. Bullen, in moving the second resolution :—

2. That this meeting desires to express its admiration of the exemplary fortitude with which the sufferers have hitherto borne their severe privations, which strengthens, if it were possible their claims to the assistance of their fellow-subjects.

Said that amidst all the distress which had been referred to by the previous speakers, the one point upon which the mind could dwell with relief was the admirable spirit with which that distress had been borne by the suffering operatives. Anxious for work, but unable to procure it seeing their little savings the fruit of years of economy, rapidly melting away, with scarcely a gleam of hope to penetrate the darkness and gloom of the approaching winter, their conduct had been such as to make us proud of being their countrymen. Reduced as many of them were from a position of comparative independence, the fruit of years of honorable toil, to a state bordering on actual want, eking out what little remained of their former savings with the slender grants of the poor-law guardians and such assistance as could be afforded to them by the stewards of such funds as that in aid of which they had met there this evening, there had been no risk, no disturbances, no increase of crime. Incredible as it would almost appear, were it not voted for on unimpeachable authority, there had absolutely been a decrease of crime in the manufacturing districts since the pressure of the distress began, and this fact he considered strengthened immensely the claims which these unfortunate people had on their sympathies. Hunger and want had always been considered the fruitful parent of vice and crime, yet these distress almost unequalled in extent and severity, crime had actually decreased. But let them hope that this endurance would not be too sorely tried. Starvation or crime was a terrible alternative. Let them hope it would not be persecuted to them. If it was their duty to suffer patiently, it was no less our duty to endeavour to mitigate it to the best of our ability. Let us do our duty that they may be encouraged to do theirs. The speaker then combated the opinion that this was a mere passing crisis, expressing his belief that peace could not yet be looked for in America, but that even if peace was made to-morrow, so great was the dislocation of the ordinary machinery of trade, and even society itself, throughout the Southern States, that months would elapse before cotton could be made available in quantity sufficient to afford full employment to the manufacturing population. Let them not therefore be deterred from subscribing by such considerations as these, whether in single subscriptions or in monthly payments as had been suggested and which he was disposed to think best adapted to meet, such a case as the present ;—let them give to the best of their ability. Every rupee, they might be assured, would be wanted, and would be the means of alleviating much distress, and they might rely that the remembrance of such assistance would be treasured up in the rest heart of the noble sons of toil in manufacturing England, and that they would not, be slow in requiting it when prosperity returned to them should distress again revisit this country. The speaker then referred to the unexpended balance of the English subscriptions to the Indian Famine Relief Fund remaining in the hands of Government, and expressed his great gratification at his Lordship's communication regarding it. In respect to the correspondance with the Chamber of Commerce he felt bound to say that no one who had read the letter of the government of India to them but must have felt that it expressed the only decision possible at the time to the government which was only trustee of the fund, which it was impossible to divert from the purpose for which it had been expressly intrusted to them. He was made happy to learn the changed prospect in this respect, and had little doubt that the Lord Mayor would not hesitate under such circumstances in taking upon himself the responsibility suggested the offer of the Indian government. He felt equally sure that were it possible to poll the votes of every individual subscriber to this fund, there would be almost, if not entire, unanimity in favor of its being so applied ; and that if it were made available for the relief of the present distress, England would not be backward in replacing it should the time again unhappily came when it was needed in this country. He concluded by calling on the meeting to prove themselves equal to the occasion, and to maintain the character Calcutta had always enjoyed for liberality.

THE REVEREND ALEXANDER DUFF, D. D. said, that after the very powerful statements and cogent reasons laid before them by preceding speakers, and in view of the late hour of the evening it might appear only reasonable that in what he had to say, he should be as brief as was consistent with the work committed to him. There was comfort for him in the thought that there were occasions on which in that same hall many of them could remain together till midnight, or even long after, that for lighter purposes, and it would be a shame to them to suppose that upon an occasion so grand in its philanthropic character they would be unwilling to remain together for as shorter time in that place. The worthy Doctor then went to work, forgetful of time, and resolved to witch his hearers into a like forgetfulness of it, for though it was four minutes past ten when he commenced his speech, it was ten minutes past eleven when he concluded it, and we are with regret obliged to abandon any attempt at following him through an hour of pathetic appeals and brilliant imagery.) Flinging to his winds all the rules of public business he would urge upon them their immediate duty in reference to it. He saw on every side in newspaper articles and public and private letters, and heard in universal talk, discussions and disputes about the causes of the distress, their sympathy with which it had brought them together, and he saw with regret that to often in these discussions the unhappy results in misery and distress to thousands were neglected. He saw endless debates about conflicting remedies and still meanwhile the one outcome which was before them, the prevalent distress was neglected. Time would bring new duties to them in this matter, when it would be incumbent on statesmen and philanthropists to investigate those causes and devise preventives for their recurrence. Meanwhile, their present duty was plain before them. It was idle to discuss whether millowners had all done their duty or their best towards it, and even though one such were to be found at his fishery in Norway or another shooting in the North, so be it ! yet before God and man they had to consider each for himself how and in what manner was best to meet the call made upon the human sympathies and rouse India to listen to the cry of wretchedness wringing in their ears. His invitation was not to bandy discussion, but to the rescue ! Seeing the house on fire and inmates in the envelopped in smoke and threatened by flame they would not stop and discuss around the ladder lying at their feet whether the cause of the fire lay in the carelessness of the inmates, or whether perchance it could be laid at the door of the Municipal Commissioners. Witnessing the sad accident on the river which had lately deprived them of some of their valued citizens, with a host in reach and towers ready, who would have waited on the shore to decide whether the steersman was in fault or the passengers too careless, or if the river police ought to have been at hand ? The cry and the natural response was,—to the rescue ! It need not to harrow them with details, unhappily too plentiful, or individual cases of dire distress, of uncomplaining suffering even unto death. They had but to think upon some such single case and multiply that by thousands, even by hundreds of thousands. He drew a strong picture of the suffering of parents dying without a murmur, yet, with strong nature appealing through their dying eyes for their chidren saved so far from actual starvation by their own self-sacrifice. He expatiated upon a spectacle such as the world had never before seen of order and freedom from riot, crime or clamour, under such a wide-spreading popular calamity from causes beyond themselves and regarding which they were wholly blameless. He trace this wonderful state of things to education, which had been made a reality among the people ; and to a religion which under the new order of things with archdeacons preaching in the streets and bishops ministering in unconsecrated places, had taken a real hold among them. He pressed the claims of such a suffering class reduced from comparative affluence to a bare subsistence in the face of an approaching winter, and claimed for them, not as a mere duty, but as a privilege from his hearers, a liberal, a more than liberal subscription. No "little mites" for him in such a cause, unless they were really like the widows mite which was indeed her all. He did not urge for merely what could be spared from superfluous luxuries, but such a subscription from each as should involve some sort of self scarifice short of which would be a failure of duty. His eloquence then burst forth into exposition of his theory of the retributive workings of Providence among a selfish people ; he followed up that with glowing sketches of the blessed visions which would open to them of happiness and safty spread among their suffering fellow-men and fellow-subjects by a full and free exercise of their bounty and concluded with a fervent invocation of God's blessing upon their united efforts, amidst warm applause.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal then moved that the following gentlemen be appointed as a general committee :—

The Hon'ble JC. Beadon C. B. ; the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta ; Sir R. Napier, K. C. B. ; te Hon'ble H. B. Harington ; the Hon'ble W. Greg; the Hon'ble Sir M. L. Wells the Hon'ble H. V. Bayleyhe the Hon'ble C. B. Trevor ; the hon'ble W. S. SetonKarr the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine ; the Hon'ble David Cowie ; the Hon'ble W. S. Fitzwilliam ; the Hon'ble Rajah Dinkur Rao ; the Hon'ble Rajah Deonarain Sing ; Brigadier General Showers, C. B ; the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt ; the Revd A. Duff, D. D. L. L. D. ; the Revd. H. H utton ; the, Revd. J. C. Herdman ; the Revd. J. Richards ; the Revd. E. Storrow ; the Revd. G. Kerry ; the meat Revd. the Vicar Apostolic ; the Revd. Ter Johannes Catchick ; T. H. Cowie, Esq. ; Joseph Graham. Esq. ; W. Theobald. Esq. ; J. D. Ball, Esq. ; Mackleod Wylie, Esq. ; R. Molloy, Esq. ; F. C. Shanes, Esq. ; the Hon'ble E. Drummond ; Colonel Durand, C. B ; Colonel Strachey ; E. C. Bayley, Esq. ; Lieut.-Colonel Norman, C. B. ; the Hon'ble Asly Eden ; S. Wauchope, Esq., C. B. ; Colonel Broome ; Major F. D. Atkinson ; Colonel J. P. Beadle; Major F. W. Russell ; the Hon'ble J. T. Hovell Thurlow ; Captain Rennie C. B. Rapkin ; J. G. Reddie ; Dr. J. Anderson ; Dr. A. Macrae ; Dr. J. Macphail ; Dr. N. Chevers. ; Dr. A. Webb ; George Smith. Esq. ; Walter Brett, Esq. ; J. N. Bullen, Esq. ; W. Makland, Esq. ; Stewart Douglas, Esq. ; J. P. Sagraudi, Esq. ; J. C. Whitney, Esq. ; Seth Apear, Esq. ; J. Scott Elliot, Esq ; S. Gladstone, Esq. ; Claud Brown, Esq. ; J. H. Fergusson. Esq. ; John Brown, Esq. ; P. Keith, Esq. ; R. Scot Moncrieff, Esq ; J. P. Mackilligan, Esq ; George Dicksnn, Esq ; W. Anderson, Esq ; H. G. Dunlop, Esq. ; Captain Tronson ; Captain H. Howe ; C. F. White, Esq. ; R. Chadwick, Esq ; H. Bolden, Esq. ; C. Batchelor, Esq. ; C. Henfrey, Esq. ; Jas. Sutcliffe, Esq. ; C. K. Dove, Esq. ; W. S. Atkinson, Esq ; Jas. Mackenzie, Esq. ; P. Jennings, Esq. ; J. W. Browne, Esq. ; W. Spiuk, Esq ; J. Remfry, Esq ; Rajah Pertaubchunder Sing Bahadoor ; Rajah Radakant Bahadoor ; Rajah Sutcheranund Bahadoor ; Baboo Prosonnocoomar Tagore ; Baboo Ramonauth Tagore ; Cooma Suttyanund Ghosal ; Baboo Ramgopal Ghose ; Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq. ; Moonshee Amir Alli ; Moulvee Abdool Luteef.

Rajah Radhakant Deb, second this resolution.

The Advocate General then proposed the 4th Resolution :—

"That this executive Committee be charged to place itself in communication with influential Residents of cities and stations in the interior soliciting their cooperation in carrying out the objects of this Meeting."

Rajah Deonarain Sing seconded the Resolution,

RAJAH RADHAKANT DEB then handed a letter to His Excellency who announced that he had just received a communication from the Nawab Nazim expressing his sympathy with the objects of the meeting and forwarding Rs. 2,000 as his subscription :

Mr. Kilburn moved the 5th Resolution :—

"That the thanks of this Meeting be respectfully offered to his Excellency the Victory for presiding on this occasion."

MR. JENNINGS seconded the resolution.

HIS EXCELLENCY returned thanks for the vote of thanks. No duty could possibly to more to more agreeable to him than one which brought him into contact with the representatives of the Calcutta community, and though his position would not always allow him to interpose, he was always on such occasions as the present most heartily at the service of the Calcutta community. His Excellency also thanked the Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Bullen for the way in which they had spoken of his conduct in the matter of the famine fund, deprecated the idea which he said were generally entertained that the amount was a very large one, reminded his hearers that many claims had still to be met, and that only the surplus after such claims had been settled could be made use of, and concluded by a repetition of heartly interest in all matters connected with Calcutta, and promise that on all great and important occasions similar to the present, he was at the orders of its inhabitants.

HIS EXCELLENCY then left the Hall and the meeting dispersed at about a quarter to twelve.—*Englishman.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., C. 67.

THE Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 5th November 1862.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *presiding*.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine.

The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C.S.

The Hon'ble W. S. Fitzwilliam.

The Hon'ble D. Cowie.

The Hon'ble Rajah Deo Narain Sing Bahadoor.

The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Rugonauth Moontazim Bahadoor.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis took the Oath of Allegiance, and the Oath that he would faithfully discharge the duty of his office.

CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erskine presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Consolidation and Amendment of the Law relating to Customs Duties.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend Act XI. of 1862, (to amend the Duties of Customs on Goods imported and exported by Sea). He said that the Bill proposed three amendments in Schedule A. of the Act mentioned. None of the proposed amendments were comparatively of very great or general importance, though they would affect a large number of persons. The first amendment proposed was in Article 18 of the Schedule relating to Machinery. Previously to the passing of Act VII. of 1859, Machinery of all kinds imported by Sea into the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras was liable to a Duty of 3½ per cent. when imported on British Bottoms, and of 7 per cent. when imported on Foreign Bottoms. The same Duties were chargeable at Bombay until the enactment of Act I. of 1852. Under the two Acts just mentioned Machinery imported for the improvement of the communications and the development of the resources of the country was allowed to be admitted free of Duty, and by Act X. of 1860, the exemption was extended to Machinery of all kinds. The same general exemption was contained in Act XI. of 1861, which now regulated the rates of Duties on Goods imported or exported by Sea throughout the British Territories in India. It was considered that the latter enactments had carried the exemption from Duty beyond what was requisite or proper, and that they involved an unnecessary sacrifice of Customs Revenue. Under Article 18, as it now stood, it was obvious that many articles included under the head of Machinery might be admitted free of Duty, for the exemption of which no special or adequate ground existed. It was proposed therefore to revert to the Rule in force before the passing of Act X. of 1860, and to confine the exemption from Duty to Machinery used exclusively for purposes of agriculture, navigation, mining, or manufacture, or for Railway purposes and materials forming necessary component parts of such Machinery. The latter part of the Article, amended as proposed, appeared to be a proper concession in favor of component parts of Machinery used exclusively for the purposes mentioned in the former part of the Article. The Bill also proposed a slight alteration in the Note to Article 18, in order to give the Local Governments, acting under the general instructions of the Government of India, authority to control the Head Officers of their respective Customs Houses in construing the Article in question. A similar provision was contained in the new Customs Bill as regarded the administration of the Department generally, and there seemed no doubt that the provision would conduce to the convenience of the public, while it left full power in the hands of the Government of India to issue such instructions as it might consider necessary for the protection of the Customs Revenue, and for maintaining uniformity of practice in the several Presidencies.

The next alteration proposed was in Article 23 of the Schedule which related to the Duty on Spirits. Under that Article methylated Spirits, of Spirits used exclusively in Arts or Manufactures, or in Chemistry, were liable, on importation by sea, to the same duty as Spirits intended for human consumption as a beverage. It was considered that, with a view to the promotion of Arts and Manufactures, a distinction should be made between Spirits used for the purposes thereof and Spirits used for other purposes. Spirits of Wine, under certain restrictions, were allowed to be used duty free in the United Kingdom, and when the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Customs Revenue of Bengal was before the late Legislative Council, a Section was proposed, the object of which was to place the Law in India on the same footing, in this respect, as the Law at home, but the proposition was opposed on two grounds. The first ground was that the state of the Finances at the time would not admit of the Government giving up any source of Revenue, and that, while they were imposing new Taxes which would bear heavily on the poorer and lower classes, they ought not to remit any existing Tax, however wise it might be on principle to do so. The second ground was that no proper means existed in this country to prevent frauds on the Revenue. With regard to the first of these grounds, the improvement which had since taken place in the state of the Finances had happily enabled the Government to remove the Taxes alluded to as affecting the poorer and lower classes, and financial considerations no longer appeared to offer any obstacle to granting some remission of Duty, which had again been asked for, in favor of Spirits used in Manufactures and Arts, or in Chemistry. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal supported the recommendation of the Board of Revenue at Calcutta for a reduction of the present Duty on methylated Spirits, and these Authorities seemed to anticipate no difficulty in adopting measures which would prevent any abuses from taking place consequent on an alteration of the Law. It was not proposed, however, to admit methylated Spirits free of Duty. What was proposed was that such Spirits should on importation be charged with an *ad valorem* Duty at the rate of 10 per cent., and that the importation should take place subject to such rules as the Government should, from time to time, prescribe, for ascertaining that the Spirits were unfit for use as a beverage, and incapable of being converted to that purpose. Spirits distilled in the country, and which might be intended to be used in Arts or Manufactures, or in Chemistry, would be dealt with separately.

The third and last alteration proposed in the Schedule was the addition of an Article to exempt Fire-wood, when imported by Sea, from the payment of Duty, thereby placing Fire-wood on the same footing as Coke and Coal, which were admitted free of Duty. Owing to the large consumption on the Railways and other causes Fire-wood had risen greatly in price, and in some parts of the country it was becoming very scarce. It was desirable to encourage its importation as much as possible, but the present high Duty was found to operate as a serious impediment. The amount of Customs Revenue realised on this article was very trifling, and on financial grounds there was no objection retaining the duty.

APPEALS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL (NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the admission of Appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain judgments and orders in Provinces not subject to the General Regulations. He said that the object of this Bill was to extend to the Non-Regulation Provinces the Rules now generally in force in the Regulation Provinces, relating to the admission of Appeals to Her Majesty in Council, and to the execution of the decr

THE MEMORIAL OF THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS OF BOMBAY.

(From the Madras Times, Nov. 11.)

It has long been foreseen that some movement like that begun by the medical practitioners of Bombay must happen. For a long period the art of healing was entirely in the hands of gentlemen holding degrees of the various Medical Colleges of England, but the large fees which they were compelled to demand, have always acted as a bar to their employment by the poorer classes, except in the wards of a hospital. This, however, to those possessed of any independent feeling was very humiliating, and the consequence was that they were thrown into the hands of quacks and empirics, who annually slaughtered large numbers. Either horn of this trilemma was exceedingly distasteful, and many respectable persons, anxious to avoid them, trusted to their own skill, although self is proverbially the worst doctor; or put off the application of any remedy until perhaps it was too late; or at all events till cure was a difficult matter.

The establishment of the Medical Schools in each presidency gradually obviated the evil, by the introduction into society of a number of persons perfectly qualified for even difficult cases, by a thorough professional training; and yet in a position of life sufficiently low to enable them to practice upon less, not more than one-fifth of those rendered necessary by the position and education of the European physician. Originally indeed these indigenous doctors were employed only in the Government service, and shewed no desire to obtain what we may call private practice: but the hole to be supplied was so obvious, and the fitness of these men to fill the vacancy so clear, that without any direct touting, the poorer classes instinctively looked to them for relief. At first no doubt, there was considerable hesitation, both as to the policy and propriety of such attendance: but experience soon proved that in ordinary cases at least, their prescriptions were as efficacious of those of the learned and exotic M.Ds. Some soon came to the front, as more than ordinarily skilful or attentive, and as their reputation spread, the less wealthy portion of the patients of the certificated physicians transferred themselves to the growing and indigenous rival school. With few exceptions the great mass of medical practice lies in this class, hence the receipts of the former decreased until a large city like Madras can barely support two European doctors; and, as we learn from the memorial referred to, Bombay will not give bread and butter to so few as five.

We do not see how the change we have described can be regretted. There are no vested interests to be protected: for surely a peregrinating physician cannot be said to take legal possession of the bodies of the unfortunate persons who live in his neighbourhood. Nor can any public damage result, for it is not urged that any evil has followed the introduction of the new system, even by the supporters of the old. Nor are the authorised men called upon to suffer personally, for when they find their income seriously diminishing, they are always at liberty to go to some other place; or, if worth anything, to enter the service of the Government. In short, no injury whatever is even pretended, except the temporary inconvenience of a few medical men, who knew when they expatriated themselves, that they were running such risks.

On the other hand the advantages are manifold. We have already pointed out the beneficial influence exerted upon the health and pockets of the masses around us; and those who know the fact will say we have underrated what is obtained in this respect. There is also the enormous advantage that by this means there is provided for the more intellectual and enterprising of our East Indian neighbours a worthy field for the exercise of their abilities; where a good man may expect good reward, and this in proportion to his skill and good conduct. We need not enter again into the reasons which urge this opening of fields of labour, where those who, unfortunately for themselves, were the issue of our own misdeeds may prove that they are worthy the English names they bear. This necessity is acknowledged; and the more so, that now by the bigotry or obstinacy of Sir Charles Wood, they are excluded from the local medical service.

The Government also are directly benefited by the change; and, though it would perhaps be unwise publicly to permit this employment of the leisure time of its employes, by their non-interference, they tacitly acknowledge the fact as well as relieve the sufferers. The Subordinate Medical Department, Apothecaries, and Assistant Apothecaries, have received a thorough mental training, with especial reference to their profession; they can confidently compare themselves with any class of their countrymen; and yet they are required to undertake duties of great labour and responsibility, on salaries ranging from thirty to one hundred rupees per mensem; clearly a most insufficient reward, upon which even a single man is unable to live with anything like respectability. The reason that men of respectable Indian families are content to become Apothecaries in the face of such a future as this is, that they hope by their personal ability to obtain a sufficiency from the native public. So too, the Government obtain good servants, and the public good doctors at the smallest possible expense.

THE LAW COURTS.

(From the Friend of India, Nov. 6.)

The High Court of Bengal has re-assembled for the despatch of business after an interval of vacation. The Act of Parliament and Letters Patent creating it have been at present but a very limited time in operation, and in the other two Presidencies have scarcely commenced to be in force. It is said that the judges in those Presidencies are not favourably impressed with this new procedure as a mode of administering justice, and are inclined to view with regret the abandonment of the old system which, if more expensive and tedious, was at all events more satisfactory in securing a more thorough sifting of cases previous to their being brought up for hearing and final disposal. In Bengal, however, the new system, though not in all respects approved, has given more satisfaction. Probably in all three Presidencies the summary Civil procedure is equally popular at all events with the native community. The effect has been to increase the number of suits instituted, though the amount of business devolving upon the profession is probably diminished, or at all events not increased. The Act which settles the procedure now in force has not unnaturally come to be regarded as plaintiff's act from the facilities which it affords, unless cautiously watched by the judge, for the oppression of defendants by the summary manner in which they can be treated. The public and the profession will learn with satisfaction that a set of rules have been drawn up by Sir Mordaunt Wells, the Judge under whose superintendence the Act has been brought into operation, and approved by the Chief Justice, with the object of restraining the two great advantages which are thereby afforded to plaintiffs. The endeavour is thus being made to guard against the liability to surprise, the want of precision, and the absence of the opportunity of scrutinising one another's evidence which were the three most changes in the procedure under the administration of justice. It will be worth while for the High Courts of the other Presidencies to consider whether they will not defer to the greater experience of this Act which Bengal has had the opportunity of acquiring, and adopt the rules which have been there laid down in order to establish, in accordance with the avowed desire of the Home Government, one uniform procedure throughout India.

The effect of recent changes upon the appellate jurisdiction exercised in this country has been quite as marked, though in a different manner, as that which has been produced by the entire metamorphosis of the original civil jurisdiction exercised by the old Supreme Court. In the race between the old civilians and the interloper, the latter must eventually win the day, but probably no exclusive privilege was ever lost to the old service so quickly and so surely as has been their hitherto exclusive right to superintend in the Sudder, the last court of appeal in this country, the whole administration of justice in the Mofussil. The Civilian Judges of the old Company are henceforth "Her Majesty's Judges," and in that respect have received additional rank and station. But that is the only stipulation in their favour in the Act of Amalgamation, for in all other respects the abolition of the Sudder Court has tended to denude them of their exclusive rights and privileges, and to render them not the most conspicuous members of a Court in which they have hitherto been paramount. The impossibility of clearing off arrears under the present order of things is daily becoming more apparent. An enormous and, we believe, increasing arrear of business awaits transaction. An extra Court will probably have to be established. At present, however, the *personnel* of the bench of justice is somewhat diminished. Sir Barnes Peacock has been absent from illness, rather unusual with him, since during the whole of his stay in India he has enjoyed excellent health. Sir Charles Jackson no longer ranks amongst the effective strength of the bench, and Mr. Justice Norman also exercises the functions of the Court which has been hitherto presided over by both—viz. the Divisional tribunal which sits for the despatch of arrears of the late Supreme Court. Mr. G. Loch's resignation may be expected shortly, as it is generally understood that he will not return to India, and Mr. Campbell has only just arrived from Oudh. With the accumulation of business in the appellate Court it seems absolutely necessary that some steps should be immediately taken for the purpose of expediting the transaction of business and endeavouring to keep arrears from rising to an unwieldy magnitude. We learn from Home that Mr. Mills, Q.C., of the Norfolk Circuit is likely to accept the post vacated by Sir C. Jackson. Whether this be so or not, we hope that no unnecessary delay will take place. The new judge will most probably go to the appellate Court and reinforce the judges there, in which case there will be three barristers amongst the civilian judges of the Company, to secure that combination of familiarity with law and experience of the country which the legislature at home rightly deemed to be the best guarantee for a satisfactory exercise of appellate jurisdiction.

We regard, therefore, the changes which have been effected by the establishment of the High Courts as having proved decidedly successful. Appeals, which formerly were three or four years before they were brought on for hearing, now present themselves for decision in nine or ten months, and in spite of the laborious effort made to despatch business, such is the confidence inspired and the convenience to suitors of the more speedy determination of their cases, that appeals increase and multiply with singular rapidity. No fresh action or suit is allowed under any circumstances to be originated under the procedure of the old Supreme Court, and its arrears therefore daily diminish while it is hoped that the whole will have been concluded by Christmas. In that case it is understood that there will be two Courts sitting for the disposal of suits instituted under the procedure of Act VIII. of 1859, Sir M. Wells presiding in one, Mr. Justice Norman in the other. There may thus be some difficulty or inconvenience in establishing a Court of appeal from the decisions of either judge. The plan which would most readily present itself is that the two judges should occasionally sit together to hear appeals from one another's decisions. In England the judge who tries the cases at Assizes generally is present in the Court which may be called to make any further decisions in reference to the trial which has been concluded, and his presence is held to be a great convenience from his intimate acquaintance with the nature of the action. But then there are three other judges sitting on the same bench beside him. But in the case we are supposing of the two single judges sitting together to hear appeals from one another's decisions, there is this great disadvantage to the appellant, that of the three chances before him, two are adverse and only one in his favour. Both judges may decide for him which is the only contingency favorable to him, and involves the conversion of the judge who originally tried the case to the opinion of his colleague: both judges may affirm the judgment of the Court below and reject the appeal, or there may be a difference of opinion in which case also the appeal is rejected. Consequently an appeal from a single judge would simply mean a rehearing before himself with another judge beside him who would practically be under the disadvantage of exercising one vote against two, and could neither vary nor reverse the judgment appealed from without the consent of the judge who pronounced it. In order, therefore, to establish a satisfactory court of appeal such as that we allude to, it would be necessary, however inconvenient, that one of the judges engaged at the old Sudder Court, should sit with both the judges who will hold what are called "sittings in chambers," or at least with that one who is not responsible for the decision which is to be reviewed. The difficulty which may arise with a court of two judges even when exercising only original jurisdiction, though not provided against by any regulation in the Code of Civil procedure, was alluded to by Sir C. Wood in the letter which accompanied the charter; and the difficulty which he there points out is increased considerably when such Court is discharging the duty of hearing appeals.

ENGLISH PRESS.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(From the Times, Oct. 16.)

It is only in the way of general description that we can as yet venture upon any account of the dreadful accident on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The cause of this appalling catastrophe has still to be ascertained, but, apart from the responsibility which may be discovered, everything is clear. Such a disaster, we believe, has seldom, if ever, occurred before. The loss of life may have been equalled, and, indeed, exceeded, on other occasions, but we cannot recollect that two trains, both being passenger trains and running at full speed in opposite directions, ever before came into actual collision—engine to engine and bulk to bulk. Indeed, the construction of our lines renders such an accident, in the ordinary course of things, utterly impossible. Up-trains and down-trains have each their own rails, and no driver has any business of his own line. It was argued the other day by a Government inspector that an engine-driver was not justified even in backing his train, inasmuch as such a proceeding would put him "on the wrong line" immediately. Collisions, as they are termed, undoubtedly form the majority of railway accidents, but the expression is applied simply to the contact between two trains when one is overtaken by the other. In these cases the train in front is either stationary or moving away from the train behind it, so that the force of the shock is diminished, but in the instance now before us each train contributed its whole *momentum* to the crash. One train was running east, the other west, so that the collision expressed the combined velocities of the two.

The scene of this frightful catastrophe must be well known to many vacation tourists. It lies within a very few miles of Edinburgh. Edinburgh is connected with Glasgow by a line bearing the names of the two cities, and running, of course, east and west. From the Scottish metropolis there runs also a line to Perth and the North, called the Scottish Central. This should take a northerly direction, but the broad stream of the Forth, which used to "bridle the wild Highlandman," lies in the way, and the line, therefore, skirts the bank of the river for more than 20 miles. It is thus thrown in a westerly direction, or in the direction of Glasgow, and consequently the Edinburgh and Glasgow line is used, for this distance, by the Scottish Central trains also. These arrangements account for a considerable accumulation of traffic over the eastern half of the Glasgow line, and an additional train has recently been occasioned by the necessity of taking up the rails on the up-line for repairs. The result was that all the trains of two railways not only ran over one permanent way, but on a single line of rails, which had to suffice for up-trains and down-trains together. This may read, perhaps, like an explanation of the whole catastrophe, but it still, as the peculiar circumstances of the traffic were well understood, the exceptional risks would of course, have been met by corresponding precautions, and the balance of safety restored. It is seldom, indeed, that an accident really happens where everybody is on the look-out for one.

On Monday evening, however, from some cause which remains to be detected, this fatality actually occurred. At 5 p.m. a train left Glasgow for Edinburgh, and at 6 p.m. a train left Edinburgh, which though not bound for Glasgow, had, nevertheless, to run for 20 miles or more, as we have explained above, in the direction of Glasgow, and on the Glasgow line. On this common portion of the line, at a distance of 12 miles from Edinburgh, is the little station of Winchburgh, and at that Station, as the tables inform us, the Glasgow train was due at 6.30, and the Edinburgh train at almost the same minute. The latter train was not timed to stop at Winchburgh, but, as it was due at Linlithgow, about 5½ miles beyond, at 6.35, its time at Winchburgh must have coincided very nearly indeed with that of the train from the west. We enter particularly into these details, because they show that there could have been nothing unexpected in the arrival of the two trains at the same spot just when they did arrive. The Glasgow train is said to have been heavy, but it cannot have been very late, for it was only a mile and a half from the station, where it was due at 6.30, when, "about that time" as the report states, the collision occurred.

The reader is now in a position to comprehend all that ensued. The Edinburgh train, not having stopped at Winchburgh, was running at a fair, but not unusual rate of speed due west; the Glasgow train, having to stop at Winchburgh, and being a Parliamentary train, was running probably at a less speed, but due east. They were on the same line of rails, and the shock of the collision may be conceived. The engines dashed into each other with the force of a thunderclap; then reared on end, like frightened horses, and stood fixed, with their fore-wheels elevated, funnel to funnel. The shock and the stoppage drove the carriages into the air and they bounded like living things, one on the top of the other, till the pile as spectators tell us, was as high as a three-story house. All this was in the first gloom of night, and in a deep and dark cutting, with sharp rocks on each side. Presently the furnaces of the engines set fire to the carriages, and thick clouds of smoke rolled over the mass of ruin. The lamps had been extinguished, and, except for the flakes of flame from the burning heaps, nothing could be distinctly discerned. In the long history of railway accidents there is no scene more terrible than this. Its single relieving feature is to be found in the proximity of a city from which assistance of every kind, and medical aid especially, could be quickly obtained. The telegraph brought a strong staff of surgeons to the spot, the smoking ruins were excavated for the dead and dying, and while the killed were despatched to Edinburgh, the wounded were treated on the spot, as on a battlefield. The total loss cannot yet be computed. Eleven dead bodies were dug out at once, and six have since been added to the score. As even the lighter of the two trains had two third-class carriages full of passengers, it may be conceived how many lives were put in peril, and how fearful was the scope for havoc.

The first point to be noted in the investigation will concern the arrangements actually made for the conduct of the traffic over the line in question under circumstances so exceptional and dangerous. We should like to understand exactly the provision which had been made for the security of trains timed to traverse the same line of rails at so nearly the same moment. We cannot see at present that any thing is due to irregularity of arrivals. The Edinburgh train seems to have been punctual, the Glasgow train can hardly, at the outset, have been three minutes late. In fact, as far as we can discover, it was the likliest thing in the world that the two trains should have been just about where they actually were at the moment they came into collision. What, then, was the precaution taken against this very possible contingency? Was it a sufficient precaution, and was margin enough allowed for delays or other irregularities necessarily to be anticipated? Supposing these questions to be satisfactorily answered, as we dare say they will be, we should then wish to know by what means or by whose fault the precautions were rendered of no avail. We see that a pointsman has been apprehended, but we also see that this pointsman has been said to have been "now to his duties;" whereas, such duties, we should think, would be too important for an inexperienced hand.

It may seem somewhat surprising that the accident was not prevented or mitigated by efforts on the part of the engine-drivers, but the evening was gloomy, there was a curve in the line, and the two trains did come in sight of each other there was little to be done. That little, however, was probably attempted. The driver and stoker of the Edinburgh train were both killed on the spot, but, though the latter was found shockingly crushed between the tender and the engine, his hand still grasped the handle which shuts off the steam. We shall, perhaps, be giving people a terrible idea of dangers escaped when we state that only two days before the accident in question a catastrophe of exactly a similar character all but occurred on one of the chief English lines. An engine with two empty cattle trucks was taken by a driver on to the wrong line of rails a little this side of Manchester. As he ran, the Parliamentary train from London came in sight, but as the two drivers saw each other at considerable distance they succeeded in pulling up before a collision occurred. When they did so, however, the engines of the two trains were within three feet of each other, and by this narrow chance was the disaster escaped. Another second or another yard more, and we might have had to report, in two successive impressions of this journal, two accidents unparalleled in character and fatality.

SIR CHARLES WOOD AND HIS COUNCIL OF FIFTEEN.

(From the Examiner, Oct. 4.)

Mr. Laing having distinguished himself in India as the soundest and, necessarily therefore, the most liberal of Indian financiers,—liberal enough to disgust the fifteen old Indians who mislead Sir Charles Wood in Westminster,—is probably more useful as we have him now in England, with his tongue loosed from official restraint, than he could be working in chains in India. The next thing to be done for the good of India is to bring public opinion in this country to bear actively and practically upon the incessant narrow-minded intermeddling of the Westminster mandarins with the action of the local government, watched and aided as it is in India by the active opinion of an immense population deeply and immediately interested in all that it does. In his late addresses to the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester and Glasgow, and in the distinctly Indian point of view from which he has replied this week to the questions of the Manchester Committee for procuring total repeal of the remaining import duty on piece goods and yarns, we hear the true spokesman for a great tributary empire, numbering one hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants. The questions between these fifteen tens of millions eight thousand miles away, and the fifteen gentlemen in London by whom Sir Charles Wood is pricked into dancing to their whistle, have been urged repeatedly and strongly in this journal. Now, at last, we have the whole case set before the country by a statesman fresh from intimate experience of all those Indian matters upon which it deeply concerns England to be well informed. Let us hope, then, that the next Parliamentary session will not be marked by the inattention to Calcutta politics that alone has made it possible for the Indian department of a Liberal English Government to hold by an obstructive line of policy of which the Tories would have been ashamed.

The present Government of India, result of a compromise between parties, owes its form to the accident of conflict upon other questions, with a very limited public interest in Indian affairs, and a change of Ministry during the period of its gestation. In spite of its dissolution in the body, a sort of immortality was promised to the soul of the smothered Directory by the vesting of supreme power in a Home Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council of Fifteen, all of whom were chosen from among Indians of the old school, and of whom nine are old Indian directors, gentlemen of honour acting conscientiously upon strong convictions, but upon wrong convictions rigidly fixed,—apt also, like the Secretary of State for India who is their chief, to command, countermand, and relish frequent exercise of any sort of power.

While these gentlemen have been at home handling their own importance, great opportunities for progress have been recognised in India. For the last three or four years—since the mutiny—India has thriven much. The demand during the Russian war, before the mutiny, for Indian exports bought with silver by this country, and the large expenditure during the mutiny on public works and armies, help to make up a sum of some fifty millions of English capital spent in India during the last five or six years. The demand for opium and its high price have led to an increasing trade with China, and the influx of coin has kept the circulation healthy. Prices have risen; wages in the agricultural districts have risen twenty-five or thirty per cent. during the last three years, though they are still but six or eight shillings a month,—two shillings above the average cost of living. The public works and railways tend also to raise the wages, and, with them, elevate the tastes and enlarge the desires of the people. India well-governed, well-supported in the way of progress, with a territory amply large enough for treble its existing population, may reasonably be expected to have its population of 150,000,000 enlarged to 300,000,000 in due course of time, while even within the next thirty years it is possible that the consuming and producing power of the people may be increased fourfold. If all go well, the import and export trade of this country with India will become of immense importance, while the mistakes of the past will be lost in the good influence we shall have exercised over so many millions of men.

In this direction, while Lord Canning was Governor-General, the local government of India distinctly worked. In the sure faith of a surplus, it abolished the license tax, remitted the tax on incomes below 50*l.* a-year, and cut down the ten per cent. import duty upon manufactures. These were acts, obviously wise in themselves, which have received from the Indian Government in England public reprimand, upon no conceivable ground except that the local Government could not afford those luxuries of liberality and justice. But what is the fact? Sir Charles Wood says the fact is, that instead of one petty mistake another petty mistake ought to have been made in the merchant's style of bookkeeping. To that alone he looks in censuring, somewhat apitefully, on the part of himself and the Council of Fifteen, a financier who can point to 19,600,000*l.* in hard cash now in the Indian treasury, against about eleven millions that he found in it when he went to India eighteen months ago. And yet there have been no new loans or extraordinary receipts, and payments have been somewhat heavier than usual. The petty quarrel about differences between tweedledum and tweeddee so viciously raised by Sir Charles Wood and his Council of Fifteen against one of the most efficient public servants ever sent by this country to any of its colonies is only worth discussion as one instance more of the quality of Indian administration as it is in Westminster.

The tendency of such administration was even on Mr. Laing's first arrival in India being strongly felt, for he then found all classes, native and European, official and non-official, violent in wrath at the reversal of a decision of two successive Governors-General, Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning, arrived at with unanimous approval of their councils, and on the advise of such eminent lawyers as Sir Barnes Peacock and Mr. Ritchie. The Bengal prince, whose untenable claim for an enormous grant was thus twice over distinctly disallowed by the British Government in India, had been over to England, and there made his representations to the head of Indian affairs, by acting out in his own judgment and without aid even from a responsible legal adviser, allowed the claim, and in the Mysore grant flung away more money out of the taxes of a people then smarting under taxation than Mr. Laing afterwards was censured for remitting from the burdens on their industry.

Worse than the wilful waste of money was the rude upsetting of that authority in India, upon whose stability and justice it is so essential that the natives should rely. Of its justice they were in this case assured; but how, it was said, could they rely upon its stability, when a great man carrying a bribe to England could procure the reversal of the decision? For the Asiatic mind could attribute only to the Asiatic working of a bribe, what every Englishman knew to be the honest act of a too busy home official miserably ill-advised.

Thus disturbed by the officiousness of Westminster Mr. Laing found India. While there, his uniform experience was of conflict between the efforts made by the Government in India to advance the interests of the country and the officious intermeddling of Sir Charles Wood and his Council.

To develope Indian resources by throwing the country open to European capital and enterprise, it was necessary to make road communication easy, to give reasonable security to business contracts, and to encourage cultivation of the waste lands.

As to road-making, Colonel Yule reported that there had been much piece-meal work, the roads made being disconnected and comparatively useless for want of a bridge here and a viaduct there. But if, he said, an extra half million were spent at once upon completing and connecting what had been done in fragments, there would follow, in two or three years, excellent results. The Government in India having a surplus, and seeing the sense of this suggestion, resolved to act upon it. Sir Charles and the Fifteen put their veto upon that.

The Government in India decided to assist in opening up communications and facilitating transit of cotton, by encouraging the formation of cheap lines of rail or tramways. The roads were wide enough and to spare, and the Government said to the capitalists, Make the experiment, lay down your rails, and you shall have half the road for nothing. Sir Charles and the Fifteen put their veto upon that. Give right of road, indeed! Why didn't you drive a sharp bargain? The fact was, that with the road given, those who had gone to work on the faith of such advantage had failed to tempt capital towards the tramways, in a market where there are six or seven millions afloat with a guarantee of five per cent. But whatever the chance of success, there was an end to the scheme, for Sir Charles and the Fifteen knocked that also on the head.

Although attempts to forward the country by vigorous attention to means of communication between town and town fared ill, perhaps the Government in India was suffered to take its own way for the securing of its second object, that reasonable security of contract which is essential to commercial intercourse. Not a bit of it. The natives are punished for the rudeness of their notions of commercial honour by falling into the clutches of their own money-lenders, and paying twenty-four per cent. instead of a third of that amount, which would content the European capitalist fairly protected against absolute wilful fraud. A contract law was proposed, therefore, in no way retrospective and without any special concern for the indigo planters, simply providing as our bankruptcy law provides, not that a breach of contract should be criminal, but that a fraudulent breach, when proved to be so, should be criminal and punishable. Upon this, also, Sir Charles and the Fifteen put their veto.

But worst of all has been the meddling of Sir Charles and the Fifteen with that arrangement for the sale of waste lands which the late Lord Canning regarded as the crowning act of his administration. About one-third of India is old settled country; another third, not penetrated by the Hindoo race, is thinly settled by remains of some more aboriginal tribes; the other third part is as absolutely and entirely waste as the interior plains of Australia or the backwoods of Canada, and this part lies in four great blocks, each equal to Great Britain in extent. If the tiger is to give place to man, and those wide regions of jungle are to yield their undeveloped wealth, surely there was wisdom in Lord Canning's regulations that all waste lands should be sold at a low fixed rate; that the purchaser should get immediate possession without waiting for, or even depositing the cost of, a survey that might be made at leisure; that he should be secured by guarantee that Government would meet any outstanding claims not shifted within a month after notice of sale,—should get, in fact, a sort of Parliamentary title,—and that, he should have the power, moreover, of establishing a tenure in fee-simple by redeeming the land tax. These regulations gave the utmost satisfaction, were dealt with as law, were not immediately interfered with by the Fifteen, and for nine months action was based upon them, when upon these, also, Sir Charles and the Fifteen put their veto. Sir Charles Wood rescinds, the whole code of regulations, objects to all that is liberal in them, forbids the granting of fee-simple tenure, and tell the Indian Government to sell no more land till they have formed a reduced code of regulations on principles opposite in essential respects to those which have been promulgated in India, when they must send the reduced code home for approval by himself and the Fifteen.

Such is the strong case against the Victoria street Council which Mr. Laing has now laid before the country. We need not say that we assent to it, since every view in it has been already urged by us as in the course of public affairs point after point occurred for comment. Our hope now is that a more general attention is at last drawn to the magnitude of the interest concerned in Indian misgovernment, and that there will not be an inattentive House of Commons when next session somebody shall move that the reversal of Lord Canning's order respecting the sale of waste lands and the restrictions imposed on the extension of public works in India were unnecessary and impolitic; and shall further strike into the root of a great evil by moving for the total abolition of the Council of Fifteen.

Business Announcements.

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Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Grey's-Inn-Road, London W. C.
☞ Wholesale only.

DEPOT OF GERMAN TOYS,
23, Byculla, opposite Nesbit Lane.

MR. J. NEUBERG has much pleasure in announcing the receipt, *ex* the *Naval Brigade*, and *Empress of India*, of the very attractive and elegant selections of Goods described below, and now exposed on sale at the above Establishment.

TOYS.—A handsome and carefully selected assortment of German Toys, being a collection of no fewer than *five hundred* different forms, of every possible variety of material,—wood, sugar, leather, glass, tin, &c.—and adapted for every stage of childhood and upwards. Special attention is solicited to the opportunity offered on this occasion, to parents, to the conductors of schools, and to all who take an interest in children, of introducing in this city more generally than has hitherto been practicable, the time-honoured institution of the Christmas Tree, so deservedly popular in the West:—a rich variety of Miniature Articles expressly designed for the purpose, and now on view, may be selected from.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Mr. Neuberg has received the undermentioned choice articles well adapted for gifts, and an *assortment* of the season, viz.:—Albums of elegant workmanship, handsomely bound in morocco, antique style: Albums for Photographs; Carte de visite Albums with gilt clasps; Portfolios, fitted with writing materials and stationery, gilt mountings; Writing Desks of elaborate patterns, and highly decorated; and Ladies' Companions completely fitted with working materials.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.—A variety of tastefully finished Boxes (metal) for jewels, gloves, &c.; Card Baskets, &c.; Embroidered Slippers and Cushions finished and half finished: also a selection of Patterns for Embroidery, with Berlin Wool.

HARMONIUMS.—A few solid Oakood Harmoniums by the celebrated Alexandre and Medallist Thayer. Intending purchasers are invited to convince themselves, by an examination of these instruments of their superiority in tone, workmanship, and other qualities.

LAMPS.—Handsome Reading Lamps, plated and brass stands, milk-glass shades with chimneys.

Also Lamps with bronze stands.

(Spare shades, chimneys, and wicks available.) These lamps have on trial established quite a reputation for themselves in Bombay, they give a brilliant light without in the least distressing the eyes.

N.B.—Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to an early inspection of the above, as the Establishment is to be open *only for the Season.*

Prices very Moderate

Terms—Cash.

Hours of sale daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, 550 Pieces Grey Shirtings, and Grey and White Jaconets, Electro-plated ware and sundry other Articles.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Sulliman Issack.

800 Pieces White Jacconets.
105 „ Grey Shirtings.

On the same day, at 4 P.M., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. have received instructions to dispose of by Public Auction, at their Rooms, one small House, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at New Town, in Woondria Street, registered under No. 1381, by the Collector of Land Revenue, and under No. 2, by the Collector of Assessment. Plan may be seen, and further particulars obtained at their Rooms.

On THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, Tiles and Wood-works, of two or more Bungalows, situated in the Victoria Land Press Company's (Limited) ground at Colaba.

On SATURDAY the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed by the Administrators of the Estate of the late Joseph Furtado *Alias* Portuguese Joe, to sell by Public Auction two large stables situated at Khoja Street Koliah, Tuluo-New Town, Assessed under Nos. 25 and 60; by the Collector of Assessment, and under Nos. 373 and 2355 by the Collector of Land Revenue respectively.

A Deposit of 25 per Cent. will be repuired on the lot being knocked down.

A second-hand Phaeton belonging to the same Estate will be sold on the spot.

Further particulars may be learnet from the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Venetian Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.

St. Estephe Claret, Champagne in pints, and Gin in cases, of 15 flasks.

Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per dozen.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th November 1862.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BROUGHAM, HORSE &c. AT UPPER COLABA.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at his residence Upper Colaba the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., of Rev. C. T. Wilson, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises, handsome Carved Furniture, such as Conversation Couches, Circular, Sofa, and Camp Tables, Chiffonier, Whatnots, Screens, Drawing Room, and Easy Chairs, Argand Lamps, one first-rate Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte by *Chappel* with Blackwood Sounding Board, Camp Cots, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Child's Cots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One Brougham with powerful Chesnut Horse and Harness.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

"BRITISH HOTEL."

AN AUCTION SALE AT BRITISH HOTEL, FORT.

By order of the Proprietors, Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co.

On THURSDAY, the 20th, FRIDAY, the 21st, and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, (and if necessary, following days. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, the whole of the "British Hotel" Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Two Mahogany Thurston's Slate Billiard Tables, with Balls, Cues, &c., with Two Bronze 4 Light Revolving Lamps, Carved Furniture, such as Sets of Dining and Breakfast Tables, Camp and Circular Tables, Conversation Half-backed Sofa, and Reclining Couches Arm and "Prediea" Chairs Pier Tables, Teapoys, Side Boards, Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, an Eight Day Clock by *James French*, Royal Exchange, London, Engravings in Frames, Square Pianoforte, Screens, Wall-Shades, and Globe Lamps, Oil Floor Carpets, Sets of Plated Dishcovers, several pairs of Pariot Weights, and Vegetable Dishes, Ice Pails, Soup Tureens, Tea sets, Double, Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg-frames, Waiters, Bottle Stands, &c., Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Sets of Knives and Forks, Silver-ware in Sets, Table Linen, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Mohair Bracelets, a quantity of best Sherry, Beer, Porter, Moselle, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One Shigram, with Bay Horse, and Harness.
One Shigram, with Chesnut Horse and Harness.
One Old Buggy, and Harness, &c.
Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Sunday, the 16th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 3 4 octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

Lawis's best Crown Sherry. Rs. 16 to close an account.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th Nov. 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF SALT BATTY GROUND.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the official Assignee on account of Rughoonath Damotherjee, an insolvent.

All that piece or parcel of Land consisting of a Salt Batty field called Khandley, situate at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by adme